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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 8.

CONTINUED.

HENRY THOMAS,

Alias Dean, alias James Mitchell,

THE BURGLAR AND MURDERER.

Lusk and Haskell released on bail—They appear for trial—The result—The murderer's desperate resolve—Its defeat—Escape of Maxon—Rage, frenzy and despair of Thomas—The tiger in his lair—The last ordeal—Arraignment—The final ordeal—The testimony—The panorama of the turnpike—Mrs. Stagg's benevolent consideration for fine gentlemen—Thomas's indifference to politics—His sentiments in relation to James G. Birney.

The decision of the Grand Jury of Ross county, upon the prisoners implicated with Thomas for the murder of Edwards, was attended with results upon the feelings and conduct of each, proportioned to their respective shades of guilt and danger. Chalfant, the luckiest of all, having had no bill found against him, was discharged on his personal recognizance to appear at the December term of the Supreme Court as a witness against Maxon and Thomas. It is hardly necessary to say that he availed himself of the privilege of never appearing. Lusk and Haskell, who were only indicted as accessories, determined to face their ordeals as soon as possible, and therefore elected to be tried at the ensuing term. Their case was continued till June 1844, when in consequence of some communications made by Thomas to Joseph Miller, Esq., the prosecuting attorney, in their favor, they were released on bail for their appearance at the October term. At the October term both of them having appeared for trial, the indictments against them were formally dismissed, and instead of remaining bound as criminals, they were then recognized to appear at the December term as witnesses against the two real offenders. Neither appeared at the appointed time, but it was plain they were restrained by other motives than fear, for they had previously faced a much more dreadful ordeal under less coercion. Lusk felt a gratitude for the manly generosity of the murderer in jeopardizing himself by declarations of their innocence, and therefore inwardly resolved not to testify to what he had gained of the truth in his prison conversations with the accused; and Haskell, impressed also by the honorable contrast between Thomas and Maxon, would doubtless have followed the same course had the alternative ever been presented to his will. But shortly after his release, sickness bound him to his bed, and doomed him by a speedy death never to bear witness again until he finally appeared to answer before that awful tribunal which marks the end of time.

As the companions of his imprisonment left him in succession and came to his cell door to bid him a farewell, the murderer's spirits sank to a deeper and a deeper gloom, while the increasing impossibility of his accomplishing his purpose upon Maxon chafed him to an extravagant degree of rage. It appeared that the keeper of the prison suspected his intentions in relation to the State's evidence, and had foiled every manoeuvre which had been put in operation by Thomas to bring them in proximity.



INNER VIEW OF THE CITY PRISON, New-York.

At length perceiving the idleness of his efforts and the folly of his hopes of destroying Maxon by poison, the doomed ruffian took a desperate resolve, and swore by his own soul, that rather than perish unavenged, he would strike Maxon dead with his chains in open court, on the day when they should be arraigned. He could but die at the utmost, and this vengeance on his betrayer would soothe the parting hour of his savage soul.

During the few weeks immediately preceding the term of his expected trial, Thomas became more and more refractory and uncontrollable, and in the dead of night his voice would often ring through the place as he launched torrent after torrent of the bitterest imprecations upon the quivering traitor, who faintly heard him from a distant portion of the prison.

One morning, after a night of these frantic explosions of a bitter hate, when the unhappy man lay extended in his chains upon the floor of his dungeon, exhausted with fatigue and worn out with want of sleep, he suddenly heard

an unusual excitement in the prison. Inclining his ear with more attention, he also heard the confusion of many voices, then the rushing to and fro of feet, and the regular opening and closing of cell doors. At length the parties thus engaged gradually neared his cell. He felt a heavy presentiment of evil strike his breast with increasing force at every advancing footstep, yet he doggedly clung to his lair until the posse of keepers presented their faces at his grate.

"He is not here!" said one to the other as their glances measured in turn the narrow dimensions of the apartment.

"Then he's off sure enough!" said another, "and there's no use of looking here any longer. We must take horse and scour the country round!"

"What the hell is the matter now?" said the murderer, slowly raising his head and scowling at the official.

"Why, Maxon has broken jail and escaped!" said one of the officials carelessly, as he turned with the rest of the posse from the door.

The murderer, before so sullen and so spent, sprang to his feet as if a thunder bolt had descended in his cell, and giving one long howl of rage, flung himself against the grate. Then beating the door in impotent frenzy with his chains, he shouted out—

"You lie! You lie, you d—d infernal thieves!—You lie; you've let him go! He hadn't heart enough to turn a key, much less break a wall! You lie; you've let him run away to save him from my just revenge!"

"Silence! you unruly villain! silence!" said one of the keepers, pausing in his retreat.

"Ha, ha, ha! Silence for you!" said the murderer with a hysterical laugh. "Silence for you! Come here you dog and I'll tear you all to pieces!"

"You'll make less noise this day three months!" said the official with terrible irony, as he resumed his course down stairs.

"To hell with you! you bloody hound!" shrieked out the ruffian after his retreating form. Then apparently forgetting this episode, he

seized the grog man, and raising it with all his strength, visited from the most horrible imprecations, while his eyeballs glared like those of an enraged bear. "Murder! murder!" continued he, "Let me out! Let me pursue him! Let me out and I'll catch him! I'll catch him! say! No, but you don't want him caught! You have let him go on purpose, and you come here to mock me with this pretence, for you know I've sworn to have his life! Oh you black, you infamous, you heartless villains! You'd see me go to the gallows like a dog, without one mite of satisfaction! Oh murder! murder! murder!" and with these words the wretched man flung himself down upon the floor, foaming at the mouth and paralyzed with passion.

Maxon was never caught, and the heavy intervening weeks rolled tediously away till the December term.

In the third week of that term (Wednesday the 23d) the prisoner was brought into the court room and arraigned for trial.

He was pale, thin, and haggard, but his manner did not betray any thing but a listless and sullen indifference to every thing around him. After a furtive glance around upon the multitude of faces that were feasting upon his degradation, and staring at him as at some strange monster, to see if he could recognize a friend among the crowd, he abandoned the effort with a slight expression of despair, and again relapsed into a state of perfect indifference to the preparations that were about commencing for his death.

Having been arraigned at the bar, the indictment, which consisted of four counts, was read by Joseph Miller, Esq., the attorney for the State, to the allegations of which, the accused remaining mute, he was adjudged by the benevolent presumption of the law, to plead *not guilty*.

The prisoner was then asked whom he had selected for his counsel, and on his answering "No one," the court assigned him Messrs. H. Stanberry and H. H. Hunter, Esqrs., two counsellors then present, and both of whom rank among the most distinguished lawyers of the state of Ohio. These gentlemen both plead to be excused, on the ground of the pressing nature of their private business, but the court refused their application, stating, that in cases of this kind, involving the most important rights of a prisoner, it was their wish to obtain for him the benefit of the ablest counsel, and that such counsel should always be willing to engage in cases of this nature.

The counsel for the prisoner, after consultation with him, stated that they were very anxious to obtain a change of venue, as they were apprehensive that he could not obtain an impartial trial in Ross county. For the purpose therefore of enabling the counsel to take the necessary affidavits, the Court adjourned till 2 o'clock.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

On the opening of the Court a number of affidavits were read, the general purport of which was, that the prisoner could have a fair and impartial trial in Ross county.—Whereupon the Court ordered the case to be proceeded with.

Gen. Green, on behalf of the State, thereupon requested that in view of the great legal talent engaged in the defence, additional counsel might be assigned to assist the prosecution, which was granted by the Court, who appointed the Hon. Thomas Ewing, at the suggestion of Mr. Miller, Prosecuting Attorney.

The sheriff then called the jury, which was at length obtained after many challenges, the last member of it being sworn after expressing his opposition to capital punishment. He made the qualification however, that though he had conscientious scruples against the death penalty, he could find a verdict according to the law and evidence.

Mr. Miller then, after opening the case, called the first witness for the prosecution, in the person of Andrew Saxon, a resident of Bourneville, to establish the basis of the case, by proving Frederick Edwards to be dead, and to have been killed by violent means.

Mr. Saxon stated, that just before sunrise on the morning of the murder, seeing the door of Douglas Smith's grocery open, he went up to the store to get some sugar. On entering, he found Frederick Edwards lying just inside the door

over-swatched upon the floor. Supposing the deceased man to be asleep, he called upon him to arise, but receiving no answer he went in and shook him by the shoulder, when to his astonishment he found him to be a stiffened corpse.

The deceased laid in his shirt and drawers, and his position was about fifteen feet from the door of his sleeping room. The witness having ascertained this state of facts, fled in great agitation to the house of Mr. Smith, and having acquainted him with the murder returned with him to the store. On approaching the building this time, it being much lighter than on his first visit, the witness saw the two handkerchiefs which Maxon had dropped in his flight, observed that the window of the store was broken, that the sash stood outside upon the ground, and he also detected the print of a chisel blade upon the sill. The garments of the dead man were soaked with blood, and there were stains of blood upon a box on the side of the counter, also on a buffalo robe near it, likewise on the window sill and on the front door.

The testimony of the above witness goes to show that Edwards, after the murderer had given him the parting wound and fled, must have summoned his energies for one final effort, and have risen to his feet and staggered as far as the spot where his lifeless body was discovered. He might perhaps have got as far as the window, but the probability is that the marks upon the sill and also upon the sash outside, were made by the murderer in his escape.

Douglas Smith, the store-keeper, was next called. He testified that he was a cousin of Frederick Edwards, and had left him the night before the murder at eight o'clock, at which time Edwards was about retiring to bed. He next saw him on the following morning lying just inside of the door, dead. There was not much blood on the store floor where the body laid, but there was a great quantity of it in the back room. There was a wooden bar which secured the door, but this was lying on the counter. The money draw was opened and all the money taken. The change saucer was found inside, and a tin cup used for keeping coppers laid outside upon the ground. There were twenty or thirty dollars in silver taken, three bundles of promissory notes, bonds, &c., amounting to between two and three thousand dollars, and a silver watch. The house and lot belonged to Edwards and the goods to witness. The shirt and drawers of the deceased were cut in several places and were saturated with his blood. The witness had picked up the two handkerchiefs in the possession of the court, from the ground just in front of the store window. The window sill and sash were marked with blood.

Dr. A. T. Hull testified to an examination of the body with another physician, and stated that there was but little blood left in it at the time of the examination. The first wound which they examined was on the left temple and seemed to have been made by a blunt instrument. The next were in the region of the lungs, on the left side, and one large and fatal one was found in the abdomen. There were ten or twelve in the back, some of which penetrated the cavity of the chest and liver. There were seventeen wounds in all, upon the body. In addition to this the fingers of the left hand were cut and several of the tendons were severed, as if caused by grasping the blade of a sharp and cutting instrument. Five of the wounds were mortal.

The testimony of the above witnesses having established the first branch of the case, namely, that Frederick Edwards was dead, and that he had come to his death by some hand or hands that had struck with felonious intent, it next rested with the prosecution to show who had dealt the murderous blows. To do this however, they were obliged to depend upon circumstantial testimony alone, and testimony of such a character moreover, as made it extremely doubtful whether a conviction against Thomas should properly ensue upon it. The principal evidence which the prosecution could hope to introduce would be to show that Thomas and Maxon had been seen going toward Bourneville the night previous to the murder, and had been found flying from it the morning after, and that Thomas had in his possession when arrested, a chisel, the blade of which exactly fitted the

marks upon the window sill.

With the intention therefore of the proper establishment of these propositions, the prosecution called

CORNELIUS McCOX, the tavern keeper at Portsmouth. This witness testified that Thomas and Maxon stopped at his house from the 12th to the 18th November, 1844, on the latter of which dates they left on pretence of going to Columbus. When they started both had on new clothes, but Thomas wore an old hat and an oldish blue overcoat. Haskell did not go with them, for he was in Portsmouth all the time during their absence. The next time witness saw Maxon was on the second day afterwards and the day after the murder, when he arrived in the stage straight from Chillicothe, passed through the town, and went up to Pittsburg the same night. Thomas came the next day (21st) by the canal just as the mail boat was arriving. He said nothing about having left Maxon, but on being informed that the latter had gone up the river the day before, he followed him without making any further remark.

A tailor of Portsmouth, named CLAYTON LEONARD, also testified to the presence of the two rogues in that city at the above time, and their departure on the 18th on pretence of going to Columbus. He had made them their new clothes.

WALTER B. HUDSON, a superintendent of stages in Portsmouth, testified to the arrival of the burglars in that city on the 12th; also to the fact of Maxon having engaged from him on the afternoon of Sunday the 17th, the middle seat of the next day's stage for Chillicothe, in the names of "Maxon and Thomas," and to their setting out on the 18th for that city.

JAMES ROBINSON, one of the passengers in the stage, corroborated Hudson, and described his two fellow passengers thus: "Mr. Thomas had a new suit of clothes—blue coat, a steel-mixed overcoat, and black hat, well worn. Maxon had on a broad brimmed white hat, black clothes, box-coat, and he carried a small black cane. He was a small man of slender make, with very brown and very curly hair. Thomas was a larger man, with dark or reddish hair and sandy whiskers, about a quarter of an inch long. His eye appeared defective and I noticed that he had a brown spot in the white of it. From that time I did not see Maxon till the following month, when I arrested him in Wheeling on this charge. I saw Thomas in Wheeling in the February following, on his way here in the custody of an officer. He was very much altered. His hair was colored, his whiskers were longer than before, and I did not see the spot in his eye which I had noticed in the stage on his road to Chillicothe."

THOMAS STARKS, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, Chillicothe, testified that Maxon came to his hotel on the evening of the 18th November, and to his having engaged a room for himself and a friend whom he represented as being at another public house. The witness then sent for their baggage from the hotel at which they had stopped when they left the stage, and gave them a room together. After they retired he did not see Thomas again, but on Wednesday the 20th, the morning after the murder, Maxon called, paid their bill and went back to Portsmouth in the stage.

DAVID BISHOP of Twin township, testified that he was working on the Bourneville turnpike on the evening of the murder, and while thus engaged he saw two gentlemen coming up the road. He paused and stepped out in the road to look at them. One was tall and the other was short. The tall man had a ruddy complexion and sandy whiskers; he was dressed in a blue cloth box coat and pants. The small one had long curly hair, and carried a cane. When they came up to him they said "Good evening!" and he said "Good evening!" in return. He thought the prisoner was the taller man.

MRS. STAGG, a resident on the Bourneville turnpike, on the evening before the murder noticed two strange men coming up the road. "I called my daughter" said she "to see them. The largest one had on a frock coat and a black hat. I noticed them more particularly than I do people generally, because I thought I knew the smaller of the men. He had on a white hat and low shoes. He carried a small cane, and the larger one had a bundle tied in a yellow hand-

kerchief. The small one had sandy hair. The taller one had darker hair and tolerably large sandy whiskers. I remarked to my daughter that I wished the stage would come on, that such fine looking gentlemen might ride—especially the small one with low shoes—as they seemed too finely dressed to be walking on the road. I saw Maxon when he was before the court. He was the smaller man, and the prisoner is the same man I saw with him, though his hair does not now appear to be so dark."

WILLIAM HAWLEY examined—"I was on the pike the evening before Edwards' death. It was a bright moonlight evening. I had my wife and others in a wagon, and we were coming up to Chillicothe to market. About seven o'clock, when we were about three and a half miles from Bourneville, I noticed two men on the road. When they met us they shyed from the wagon, which caused me to notice them very closely. Out of sport I then hurrash'd for Polk! but they made no answer. Some one else in the wagon then hurrash'd for Clay, but still they made no answer. Another of us then hollered after them still louder, hurrash'd for Birney! when the big man hollered back that we might all burn and go to hell!"

EDWARD BROKE examined—I was on the turnpike road the night of the murder, coming to market. About 2 o'clock my horse started; and I saw two men standing on the pike. I whipped up my horse and when I passed them they were sitting in a fence corner. I thought strange of this, and turned round and looked at them, and after I had passed I saw that they came out on to the pike and went along towards Bourneville. It was bright moonlight then but it clouded up and drizzled when I got to town."

The above comprises all the testimony in relation to every circumstance which transpired previous to the murder, and the prosecution having now brought the ruffians to the scene at the exact time of the murder, it was next necessary to prove its actual commission by their hands. This could now only be done by inference, for the only witness to the prisoner's crime had fled, and the authorities, though in full possession of all the particulars of the crime by Maxon's information, were forbidden by strict rules of law from making the least allusion to it.

"It would be unfair enough" said the counsel for the defence, "to make us endure such testimony direct from its polluted source, but to force it upon us second-hand and as a mere heresy would be inconceivably unjust."

"It will be recollected that the above scene took place just about the exciting crisis of the late presidential campaign. This accounts for the character of the wagers' annoying levity; but whether the burglar's tart reply was actuated by irritation at their pertinacious interference, or by a profound disgust for abolition doctrines, we leave the reader to decide by a deeper species of analysis.

(To be continued.)

MONEY RECOVERED FROM A SWINDLER.—An Englishman, named A. V. Leman, a mahogany dealer in London, obtained a large sum of money, about \$55,000, on credit, and then fled to this country, informing his creditors that he had lost it in railway speculations. He arrived in this city, in the steamship *Britannia*, about a month since. Mr. W. B. Winter, one of his creditors, followed in the *Caledonia*, and soon learned that Leman had offered to Mr. Henshaw, broker in State street, £2000 in Bank of England notes, for sale. With the assistance of Deputy Sheriff Freeman, Mr. Winter found the runaway and succeeded in compelling him to restore about £10,000, leaving him about £1000 of his plunder, with which he was allowed to depart, there not being sufficient evidence to detain him.—*Boston Traveller*, June 20.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday night, about 11 o'clock, Mr. G. R. Hinkle, who arrived in the city during the day from Chestnut hill, where he resides, was robbed of his pocket book containing two packages of money, one containing \$275, marked "County," and one \$225, marked "State." Mr. Hinkle is employed as an agent of Mr. Franklin Haas, tax collector of the above place. During the evening he went into one or more bar-rooms in the city, and upon one occasion indiscretely mentioned that he had the money in his possession. He left one of these places and went in the direction of his father's residence, in Elizabeth street near Parish, Spring garden. Just after he had passed Brown street, a man met him and accosted him familiarly, another at that moment came up and caught him by the throat. They backed him against a fence and took the money from his pocket. They then ran, and although Mr. H. gave the alarm, the villains succeeded in making their escape. It is thought the robbers were present and overheard Mr. H. allude to his money, and followed him to the above secluded spot to accomplish their purpose.

ASSAULT AND DEATH.—An altercation took place at Warsaw, Warren county, Ky., on Tuesday last, between Alfred Goodpaster and William Hart, which ended in a threat from Hart, that he would kill Goodpaster the first opportunity. Goodpaster soon after left for his home at Rochester, and was followed some distance by Hart, who having passed him stopped, dismounted, hitched his horse in the woods, and waited in the woods till the arrival of Goodpaster. When he came opposite Hart, the latter threw a stone at Goodpaster, which hit him on the head and fractured his skull, and knocked him out of the wagon. He with difficulty got into the wagon, and reached home where he died in a few hours. Hart, after an obstinate resistance, was arrested, and committed to await his trial. Some suppose him insane.

European Criminal Intelligence.

From our late English and French Journals.

CASE OF VIOLATION.—On Wednesday William Mill, a young man 18 years of age, the son of Mr. Mill, the landlord of the Horse and Groom public-house at East Action, who also is a builder, and foreman at the brewery of Messrs. Sich and Co., Chiswick, was brought up in custody of the English police before Mr. J. Clive, the sitting magistrate, for final examination on a charge of having committed a gross outrage on the person of Mary Lovell, a girl of 11 years of age. Mary Lovell, a very pretty girl, tall for her age, who was in such a weak state as to be unable to stand, and was accommodated with a seat, deposed that she is the daughter of a laundress living at East Action, and was 11 years of age on the 1st of September last. She had known the prisoner for a long while, and had been in the habit of speaking to him when she met him. The prisoner lived about a quarter of a mile from her father's house. On the 2d of March last, she saw the prisoner in the Church-fields, Action, where he asked her to go with him to his workshop on his father's premises. Witness went with him, and when they got into the workshop, the prisoner threw her down and ill-treated her very much, but she screamed out, and he let her go, and she went home. The next day she again saw him, and he spoke to her, but she did not answer him on account of what he had done the day before; but she told no one of his conduct. She afterward saw him several times and spoke to him. On the last Wednesday in March the prisoner promised to make her a shetlcock-hat, and on the 1st April she went to him for it, when he said he had left it in the loft, and told her to come there and fetch it. She went there with him, and on her entering he closed the door, and throwing her down he accomplished the outrage he had previously attempted, although she screamed until she was hoarse, and his hand was over her mouth. He kept her alone in the loft full half-an-hour. She then immediately left home. She told him she would tell her mother of his conduct, but he threatened her that if she did he should know it, and would give her a good beating for doing so. Witness began to feel very ill the following day, but did not tell her mother what the prisoner had done to her until about three weeks last Sunday, after she had been taken to Mr. Leigh's. By Mr. Clive.—The prisoner brought her something to drink both times. The last time there was a red stuff in it. Witness did not know what it was. He fetched it out of his father's house. The loft was over the stable, and he locked the door of the stable and put the key in his pocket, so that witness could not get out. On the following Friday she was in such pain that she got Mrs. Newman, one of her mother's women, to examine her. The same night her mother did the same, and in the beginning of the next week Mr. Day, the surgeon, saw her and asked her if she had not been ill-treated. She told him no, for fear of the prisoner's threat. Mr. Day gave her some powder, and saw her every day for some time. She did not get better, and her mother sent her to Mr. Leigh, another surgeon, who had attended her ever since about the middle of April. She told her sister of what the prisoner had done after she had been the first time to Mr. Leigh. The witness was then subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Dyne, who elicited from her nothing material. Mr. Henry Day deposed that he is a surgeon, practising at Action, and is also a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Glasgow. Was sent for to attend Mary Lovell about six weeks ago. On examining her he found some inflammation, which was the result of either injury by violence, or of that kind of disease which was not uncommon with children of her age. The mother told witness that the girl had been swinging on a gate or post, and had slipped across it, in which way such an injury might have happened. He treated her for inflammation, and saw her five or six times, at intervals of two or three days. Cross-examined by Mr. Dyne.—She complained very much of pain. Witness had attended the family for years. Had never attended her brothers for an improper complaint. The girl might have received most violent treatment without there being more visible symptoms. Mr. H. T. Leigh, surgeon of Turnham-green, deposed to the girl, Mary Lovell, being brought to his house by her sister, three or four weeks ago. He examined her, and found her suffering under great inflammation, and in great pain. From the symptoms, he concluded that it was the result of great violence to which she had been subjected, and he expressed that opinion to her sister, and directed her to question the girl privately as to the facts. Sarah Long, the sister of the girl, and Mary Lovell, the mother, were next examined, and corroborated those parts of the previous evidence in which they were mentioned. The mother also produced a copy of the girl's certificate of baptism, proving that she was under 12 years of age. She also stated, in cross-examination, that the reason the prisoner was not earlier given into custody was that she was too ill to appear before against the prisoner, which was born out by the fact that, during the time she was under examination she had fits every few minutes, and wet cloths were continually applied to her head. Mr. Dyne, on the part of the prisoner, called a girl, named Hannah Sison, to prove that the girl Lovell had told her that she had caught what was the matter with her from her brother; also Emma Elkins, to prove that she was with Lovell on the 1st of April, and saw her go up into the loft with the prisoner, but they were there not more than ten minutes, instead of half-an-hour, as Lovell had stated, and that she heard no scream while they were there. William Mill, the father of the prisoner, also deposed that the place where the girl stated the offence to have been committed was so close to the kitchen of the public-house, that had the girl screamed, as she had sworn, it must have been heard. Mr. Dyne said he hoped, that after the evidence he had called on the part of the prisoner, the Magistrate would be convinced that the whole statement was a conspiracy on the part of the girl and her witnesses, and discharge the prisoner. Mr. Clive said, he entertained quite a different opinion; and Mr. Dyne must recollect that one of the witnesses (Emma Elkins) had called, had proved one very important fact, viz., that on the day stated by Lovell she saw the prisoner take the girl into the loft, although she formed a different estimate of the time they staid there. He considered a *prima facie* case had been made out, on which he had no alternative but to commit the prisoner for trial. Mr. Dyne regretted the determination of the Magistrate, but trusted that ball would be taken. Mr. Clive, after some consideration, said he would admit the prisoner to bail in three sureties of £750 each, of which his father might be one, 24 hours' notice to be given. The prisoner, at the close of the Court, not being provided with sureties to the amount of £750, was fully committed to Newgate for trial on the capital charge. The court was excessively crowded during each of the three examinations the prisoner has undergone.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES AND FRAUDS.—FLIGHT OF MR. GAUNT, THE RAILWAY PROJECTOR.—The London public are well aware of the swindling character of some of the late railway lines, the object of getting them up, and of the disastrous results which they have been productive of to so many thousands of families. They have heard of the names of noblemen and gentlemen of rank and fortune being set forth as Provisional Directors, in many instances without their authority. But there is no instance yet recorded which equals, in this respect, that of the "Direct Birmingham, Leicester, and Bolton Railway Company, with a Branch to Stamford and Peterborough." Of the villainies means by which this Company was got up, the public are ignorant; and we, therefore, present them with an outline of this most infamous transaction of fraud, robbery and forgery. The project was got up by one John Faustus Gaunt, Solicitor, of 18 Skinner street, Snow-hill, and 10 Dalby

terrace, City-road, who has lately absconded, and it is supposed, gone to America, where it is believed his father preceded him two years ago, under circumstances not quite so atrocious, although abominable enough. A short time before, John Gaunt, the father, applied to two of his clients (who had the highest opinion of his honour and integrity) to join him in a security for £1,000, in the Scotch Union, upon a policy of insurance on the life of his son, John Faustus Gaunt. The securities were entered into, and £500 advanced upon the policy. About a fortnight afterwards he left town for Leeds, under the pretence of selling some property to re-pay the advance. It was shortly after announced by Faustus Gaunt, that his father was very ill, had lost the use of one side from a paralytic affection, and next that he had gone out of his mind, and was in a private mad-house, all of which appears, since the son's absconding, was a vile imposition, to delude the securities from inquiries; for he had actually sold the property nearly two years before, and has not since been heard of, the securities having been kept quiet by the conduct of the son, until his own departure.

A few days after his departure several acceptances of his became due, but there were no effects to meet any demands. Numerous inquiries were made after him, and applications from parties who had discounted for him Bills of Exchange, which proved to be forgeries, varying in amounts from £75 to £100. The amount of forgeries, the good liabilities of others for him, and his own liabilities, cannot be as yet correctly ascertained, as they are daily becoming due, but cannot fall short of £15,000. In short, it is difficult to say where the robbery ends. He has pillaged and plundered in every direction he could. By power of attorney he obtained a legacy of a client for £500, and has made away with it. He collected debts for others which have been unaccounted for, and has left all his tradesmen in debt. The last half year's rent, at Dalby-terrace, City-road, was paid the day before his departure by a cheque, which was met with "no effect." At this house he gave his champagne parties, and lived like a man of large fortune, keeping two or three horses, sporting the red hunting coat, &c. He also had a house at 19, Westbourne Park-road, Baywater, taken in the name of Mason, where he passed as Mr. Mason, living with a woman of that name, who, it is supposed, has accompanied him, and is the same person who was with him when he left his office on the 7th of March last. She is the wife of a book-binder, who used to visit her at Westbourne Park-road, but he had never been seen since the night his wife absconded from there; and, in all probability, he accompanied them in their flight.

TERRIFIC INCREASE OF THE CRIME OF POISONING IN ENGLAND.—The crime of poisoning has lately been practised in so many instances in this country, that we ourselves painfully compelled to offer a few observations upon the subject. In less civilised times, poisoning was practised to a fearful extent in many parts of Europe. At the end of the fifteenth, and the beginning of the sixteenth, centuries, the family of the Borgias rendered themselves infamous for their expertise and skill in this dreadful art. Pope Alexander VI., the father of the Borgias, availed himself of poison, even when seated upon the pontifical throne, to rid himself of his enemies; and not content with having committed incest with his daughter, Lucrezia, he tutored her how to drug the cups of those who stood in the way of her progress, either in the paths of ambition or of lust. Her brother, Caesar Borgia, Duke of Valentinois, was one of the greatest miscreants that ever disgraced this earth; and the use that he made of poisonous drugs was terrific in the extreme. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, the Marchioness of Brinvilliers, and the Italian spy, Ezzi, pursued their awful career of dealing death, by means of poison, in France; and all the world knows how deservedly disgraced this earth; and the use that he made of poisonous drugs was terrific in the extreme. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, the Marchioness of Brinvilliers, and the Italian spy, Ezzi, pursued their awful career of dealing death, by means of poison, in France; and all the world knows how deservedly disgraced this earth; and the use that he made of poisonous drugs was terrific in the extreme. 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National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1846.

New Agents.—Palmer & White, corner of Rail Road and Warren streets, Syracuse, and Wm. A. Maudell, 3 Marvin Row, Saratoga, are agents for the sale of our paper and other publications.

To Advertisers.—We respectfully call upon our agents throughout the country to advertise the "National Police Gazette" in their weekly list of papers. Those who thus oblige us will not only benefit themselves, but receive additional favors from our office, whenever desired.

To Advertisers.—The extent of the circulation of this paper, its rapid increase, and the limited space for advertising compels us to increase the price after this week to ten cents per line for each and every insertion, payable in advance. Advertisers not complying with these terms, who have not paid in advance, will find their advertisements omitted next week.

An Invasion of a Great Principle by the Briscoe.—The Judges presiding at Auburn in the trial of Wyatt for murder, have formally prohibited the publication of the testimony of the case until after the reading of the verdict. This is an assumption of power which is in derogation of the fundamental principles of our institutions, and should be at once decidedly and justly opposed. All criminal trials must be held in open court, and no judge has a right to prescribe a rule which makes a distinction between that portion of the community in actual attendance on their court, and those outside.

There is no principle more incontrovertible than that The People have a right to hear and to know all that is done in their name, and until judges can change this principle and assume the power to try and condemn in secret session and with bolted doors, they cannot prohibit the community from hearing, through the press, how their own business is progressing. If we were present in Auburn during the above trial, we should report and publish the whole of the proceedings—the edict of the judges to the contrary notwithstanding.

ATTEMPTED PARDON OF JACK SULLIVAN.—A persevering and desperate attempt was recently made by certain parties in this city, to effect the pardon of the notorious Jack Sullivan, the burglar, now serving out a fourteen year sentence in the Sing Sing prison. Powerful representations were made in his favor, and it was even intimated to the Governor, that a letter recommending his release might be obtained from the President of the United States. The Governor, however, with his usual penetration, considered that the subject of the application could not be a very exemplary young man to have received a sentence of fourteen years imprisonment on a first conviction, and under this impression sent a private letter of inquiry to this city. This resulted in the information, that Jack Sullivan, so far from having been the victim of designing men, as was represented, had been for years previous to his sentence one of the most reckless and abandoned burglars in the country.

Upon the receipt of the letter from this city, the parties applicant had permission to withdraw their positions and retire, and Master Jack Sullivan also had leave to remain in Sing Sing for the remainder of his term.

His only remaining chance now is to use the outside influence which has served him so faithfully, to get another Governor elected for the State of New York.

We shall watch these applications for pardon closely, and use our influence and our information to frustrate every unjust attempt. We are opposed to the Executive prerogative of pardoning at any rate, and most particularly opposed to it, when sought to be perverted to the use of professional rogues, as is the case in nine instances out of ten.

One-Third Practice.—The committee of the Common Council raised some time since to investigate the frauds and abuses about the City prison and Lower Police office, are on the eve of making thorough research into the infamous system of bribery, practised by certain Tombs-lawyers in payment of one-third of their retaining fees to officers and other officials, to secure the first skinning of parties arrested for crime.

This is the grand secret of the success of certain cockney practitioners, and the whole New York bar, aided by the public authorities, should exercise their immediate influence to eradicate this corrupt and pernicious practice.

THE DESERTION LIST.—We call the attention of the police of the country to the weekly list of Deserters from the Army, as published in this paper on the 6th page. This list is altered each week, and all recent desertions are added at the bottom of the list in the ratio that they occur.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.—We have heard nothing new during the past week in relation to the secret compromise between the officers and thieves concerned in the robbery of Livingston and Wells' Rochester Express. Our machinery of investigation is however, still in motion, and we shall doubtless soon be able to furnish the public with another chapter of the mystery. Slappy, it appears, has repented of his intention of making some important revelations to us on the subject, and appears resolved to lay low and content himself with the share of the plunder which he has been allowed to retain. He has doubtless been influenced from his commendable intentions by some of the officers implicated with him.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—A man who calls himself Campbell, but who is supposed to be known as Champion, alias Henderson is a professional thief, and not a dealer in counterfeit money. He escaped justice in this city, (where he was held on three complaints, with testimony sufficient to be convicted on all,) through the aid of the sum of \$300 furnished by his relatives in Philadelphia, the money being disposed of in a manner that will be made public at a future period.

We have been several months preparing the life of Champion, alias Henderson, to be placed in the record of "The Lives of the Felons." His career will be found to be most remarkable, as he stands among the shrewdest and most daring hotel thieves and robbers in this country. His theft of Treasury Notes at the United States Hotel in Philadelphia, and other bold depredations in Boston and elsewhere, are striking evidences of his desperate character.

DULL BUSINESS.—“Well captain, how do you do—how's business?” said a gentleman to a prominent member of the Philadelphia police, a few days since. “Business, oh business is d—d dull I assure you, we haven't caught a rogue of any consequence for the last three weeks.”—The gentleman looked up to see if the remark was made in earnest, and being satisfied, wondered not that such rogues as Dr. Mitchell, the Old Duke, “Slappy,” the Purdys and the Pratts, were allowed to run at large after being detected in the robbery of Livingston and Wells' Express.

SEPARATE SYSTEM.—Great exertions are making in Boston by those practically acquainted with the evils of the present system of prison punishment in Massachusetts, to introduce the separate system, found so beneficial in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. When will some remedy be attempted in the State of New York, as our present prison system produces no reformation, but may be viewed as a wholesale manufactory of rogues and thieves.

RENSSELAER BECKER AGAIN.—This notorious false pretence rogue was arrested in Rochester on the 20th instant, for obtaining \$119 worth of clothing from A. M. Williams, a merchant tailor, and giving a draft for \$200, accepted by the firm of French, Otis & Davis, of Troy. The firm was found to be unknown, and the draft, consequently, worthless, notwithstanding a legal notice of partnership was published in the “Troy Whig” and “Budget” of the 4th of April, placing the capital of the firm at \$25,000. Becker attempted to escape, but was arrested. He then compromised the affair and again left. Other charges are recorded against him, and his whereabouts we are desirous of ascertaining.

PRISON SYSTEM.—Scarce a day passes that some new fact does not develop itself of the evils of our present prison system of punishment, arising from the promiscuous intercourse of the most vicious and evil with the novice in crime. In an attempt some time since to obtain a pardon for Bill Devoe, now confined in the Boston State Prison, the Council discovered that a burglary recently committed in that city had been consummated by two keys that had been made in the State Prison, and that Bill Devoe was the manufacturer! This information caused them to refuse the pardon. Devoe denied that he had made the keys, but admitted that he knew they were made in the prison.

TRIAL OF WYATT.—After sixteen days delay a full panel of jurors has at last been obtained for the trial of Wyatt, at Auburn. This loss of time and expense has been incurred by the conscientious scruples of jurors, and another argument is thus added to the long list of reasons for the substitution of imprisonment for life for the present death penalty.

PICKPOCKETS.—The notorious Jack Roach and his two “pals” were in Philadelphia on Saturday, watching the movements of persons having business at the several banks. Where were the vigilant police of that city about that time?

POLICY DEALERS—No. 4.

We have in three previous numbers of our paper, pointed out three of the principal dealers or backers in the illegal and infamous system of policy gambling, and in pursuance of the duty thus assumed, we now come to a fourth. This may be found in a firm under the name of

WEBSTER & SPENCER.

who carry on their pernicious operations at No. 3 Ann street. These men have books and agents in several of the most loathsome lanes and blind alleys of the city, and they manage moreover to transact a very large local business at their own personal den or jungle at the place above named. The former of these men should be tolerably well known, from his previous offences, and the latter stands at the present moment in a like degree, distinguished by an overhanging indictment, for the sale of policies in this city. Notwithstanding these previous admonitions, they both insolently pursue their disgraceful and illegal business, as if the statutes were, like a lot of ten-pins, only set up for them to bowl down and to trample under foot.

Since our attacks upon this species of crime, which they so preservingly pursue, and the exposure of John W. Secor, Moses Baker and James T. Bache, Webster & Spencer, as a sort of conservative movement, have had their office divided off pawnbroker fashion, so that the timorous policy players who patronize them, may secrete themselves behind partitions and in secret boxes, to evade observation or detection of the police. This is a miserable attempt to elude the pursuit which is now organizing against them and their class, and they had better take wisdom to their counsel, and put up their shutters, and by penance and reform seek to make atonement for the enormous amount of poverty and crime which they and the disciples of their system have sown broadcast among the poorest and most ignorant classes of the community. Secor has taken this course, and consequently stands half purged from his offences, and Bache also gives promises of amendment, by pledging himself to wind up his illegal business by the fourth of July next. We can therefore give no better advice to Spencer & Webster, than to be wise in time and follow their discreet example.

BROOKLYN POLICY OFFICES.

We call the attention of the coming Grand Jury of Kings county, and the public authorities of Brooklyn to the policy dens kept by

DAVID GRIFFIN,

At No. 4 “Howards Exchange,” in Water street, near Maine.

And also to the infamous policy hole and resort of blacks of all classes, kept by

REED,

42 Maine street, next door to the corner of Water.

These places are nuisances to the neighborhood and should be closed forthwith.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.—The complete arrangements made under our management to protect the immense crowds that attended the recent exhibition of American manufactured goods at Washington, is thus alluded to by the Mayor of that city, in the following extract of a letter dated Washington, June 17, 1846.

“It is a very remarkable circumstance, and one entirely unprecedented I believe, that among such multitudes of people as attended the public exhibition here during the continuance of the fair, and especially among the dense crowds which filled the place every night, there was not a single pocket picked, and but two instances of petty pilfering, of the masses of articles exposed to view and to easy depreciation. This singular exemption from the operations of the light-fingered gentry I attribute entirely to the presence of Messrs. Blaney and Jackson, the officers attached to your office from New York, who took their stand at the doors, and were continually present, observing carefully every person and being seen by all who entered.”

Yours, with respect,

W. W. SEATON,

Messrs. Camp & Wilkes, Nat. Police Gazette, N. Y.

CASE OF ANDREW D. POTTER.—The petition of Andrew D. Potter, for commutation of his punishment from death to imprisonment for life, was rejected in the House of Representatives of Connecticut, on Tuesday of last week, by the decisive vote of 116 to 68. His execution will take place, according to his sentence, on the 20th of July next.

DESERTER CAUGHT.—Austin Fox, a deserter from a volunteer corps at New Orleans, was arrested at Louisville, and sent back to New Orleans in irons to the Highland Regiment, to which he belonged.

A deserter was caught in this city, this week, by his description in the list published in our paper.

To “JUSTICE.”—Raffling for watches or any other article of value is a misdemeanor, under the statutes of this State, and can be punished with fine and imprisonment if “Justice” thinks it advisable.

CHIEF OF POLICE.—George W. Matsell, the present incumbent, has been re-nominated by the Mayor, and re-appointed by concurrence of both boards of Aldermen.

THE DAVENPORT MURDER.—John Baxter, once convicted of implication in the murder of Col. Davenport, at Rock Island, Illinois, and who escaped for the time by the grant of a new trial, has been removed to Monmouth, Warren county, for trial. The old man Redding, of Devil Creek, tried for a similar offence, has been acquitted, and his son, an accessory, has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

ESTHER GOULDING AGAIN.—The most of our readers will remember the excitement created in October last, at the alleged abduction of this young woman, by a young man named Daniel W. Talcott, and the subsequent trial and acquittal of Talcott on a charge of perjury, arising from proceedings under a writ of habeas corpus.

Stepping into the lower police office this week, we found the same parties again arraigned before the magistrates; Esther having charged Daniel with being the father of a nice little female baby, brought into the world by her assistance on the 29th of April last.

On application of Daniel's counsel, the case was postponed for a further hearing, as Daniel denies the paternity of the little responsibility.

BETSY WARNER who formerly resided at the “Coach and Horses”, Turpin Lane, is particularly requested to call at this office, where she will hear something to her advantage.

Houses of Prostitution.—The occupants of several houses of this caste opened recently in Elm street near White, are hereby notified to evacuate the premises and thus avoid the Penitentiary, as the last is certain if the notification is not obeyed.

GOOD.—The New York nuisance, GULICK, the militia fine collector, has been mulcted in a verdict of \$500 damages for assault and battery on a woman, in seizing household furniture.

SUSPECTED MURDERER.—Charles R. Bragdon, alias Dr. Bagler, who has been committed for trial in Boston for bigamy, is also charged with the murder of Col. Henley, at Portland, Me., in October, 1843.

SELLING LIQUOR on SUNDAY.—A number of secret informers are engaged in making complaints against drinking houses kept open on Sunday.

To PUBLISHERS of DIRECTORIES.—We will furnish the “National Police Gazette” for one year to all publishers of directories throughout the Union, who will supply us with a copy of this year's edition, to be placed for public use in our office.

NEW YORK POLICE.—The first establishment of police in this city, was on the 2d of March, 1798, when the venerable Jacob Hays was elected chief and superintendent.

BY TELEGRAPH.—The electric Telegraph is now completed so as to form an instantaneous correspondence between the cities of Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and intermediate places. Our correspondents and agents in these cities and towns, will please communicate important information by Telegraph.

RULES OF ORDER.—A manual for conducting business in societies, ward and town meetings and boards of directors, based on parliamentary, congressional and legislative practice, has been published by Benjamin Matthias, Esq., member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and for sale by all the principal booksellers of the union. It is an invaluable work for politicians, members of societies and associations, and citizens generally.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.—The July number of this excellent magazine comes out in superior style and is embellished with three beautiful and highly finished engravings. It is the first number of the sixth volume, and may be had of Israel Post, the publisher, No. 140 Nassau Street.

FARNHAM'S Mexico.—H. Long and Brother, the enterprising publishers of No. 33 Ann street, have just issued from the press a work on the present condition of Mexico, and the character of its institutions and its people, which from the completeness of its details, is calculated to supply the demand which at present exists in the public mind for information on this interesting subject. The work is the production of Thomas Farnham Esq., the author of the travels across the great western prairies, and sells for the low price of 26 cents.

THE ECHO.—This beautiful little retreat is certainly one of the most neat, cool, comfortable and recherche grottoes that can be furnished to the faint and weary evening traveller on the island of Manhattan. It is situated at No. 106 Church street, where its attentive proprietor, G. Doremus, can always be found on hand to welcome his friends and the public.

TEMPERANCE RESTAURANT.—Mr. James Demarest, well known in the sixth ward, has recently opened a neat little house of refreshment in Centre street, opposite the Tombs, which he intends to conduct upon the temperance principle. Every thing that can tempt a rational appetite will there be furnished at reasonable prices, and in a superior style. His enterprise recommends itself to success, and we hope it may not be overlooked.

CITY POLICE ITEMS.

ALMOST ANOTHER JANE VAN SCHICK AFFAIR.—On Tuesday evening, at nearly midnight, one of the officers attached to the Chief's office, while passing through the Park, was attracted to a secluded spot by a singular noise, when he found a young girl struggling in the grasp of several juvenile scoundrels, who were evidently endeavoring to force her to some place of infamy, against her will and consent. The officer instantly took her in charge, and conducted her to the chief's office, when on searching her person, a vial containing a most powerful poison (oil of tansy) was found in her possession; and when interrogated in relation to it, she, after much hesitation, acknowledged that she intended to destroy herself with it, and that: in case it failed her, it was her determination to throw herself from one of the docks; that she did not desire to live, and wished for nothing more in this world.

During Wednesday she steadily refused all food, and would give no connected account of her history, but seemed to be bowed down by some overwhelming sorrow, at times she appeared inclined to communicate somewhat of the cause of her troubles, and it was understood that she was born in Utica, but that her parents were, at present, residing in Albany; that she was a coat maker, and had been living in Mulberry street, when some afflictive affair of the heart had driven her forth a wanderer in the city, to suffer and to die. About 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon she was prevailed upon to take a few mouthfuls of refreshment, the first she had eaten since Saturday last.

She was first seen on Monday afternoon, traversing the Park, in rear of City Hall—where she slept that night, no one knows,—the next day (Tuesday) found her still following her solitary pathway, sad and downcast, meeting with no molestation, save in one instance, when one of those whiskered and mustachioed puppies, who are ever, like Satan himself, seeking to prey upon the destitute and miserable, by tempting them to sinfulness and crime, approached the sorrowing girl with infamous proposals. She turned from him, however, with seemingly utter loathing, and continued her solitary and abstracted walk, in silence and dejection.

Some one has done this poor maiden foul wrong, and with the fate of Jane Van Schick fresh in our recollections, we feel thankful that she has been thus far prevented from following the fate of that misguided being. Her mind is, at present, a wreck, and it is doubtful if it ever recovers its wonted tone and buoyancy—her physical system is nearly prostrated by the acute mental agony and long abstinence from food which she has undergone, and while we write this paragraph we seem almost to behold her, a weeping, moaning, heart-stricken creature—a ruined being, whose semblance one would wish to look upon but once in a life time.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—A young man named James S. Black, was arrested on Thursday evening of last week, on complaint of Mrs. Jane M. Lacy, a young married woman, residing at No. 57 Crosby street, whose husband is absent from the city, and who charged the prisoner with having attempted to forcibly violate her person, while in the house of her uncle, at the number above named. We learn that the parties were found by the uncle in an equivocal position upon the carpet of the front parlor; that Black left the house unmolested, and a few hours afterwards was taken in custody for the attempted violation. *Perhaps the Grand Jury will find a bill.*

ARREST OF A CABMAN FOR LARCENY.—We do not think that the cab drivers of our city are a dishonest class, yet complaints very frequently arise in consequence of parties being unable to find articles left in their vehicles, through mistake or negligence. On Monday evening a cabman, named Wm. O'Brien, was arrested on a charge of having stolen a carpet bag, the property of a lady, who had employed him to convey her to No. 707 Greenwich st. The property was valued at \$24.

If the accused was guilty of theft, of which we pretend to know nothing at all, yet in all probability if not in this, in many other instances we could mention, the strong temptation to appropriate a neglected article might have been entirely obviated by the carelessness on the part of complainants. The lack of temptation makes more honest people than is generally supposed.

THEFT OF A DIAMOND PIN.—A pin in which was a diamond said to be worth \$200, was stolen on Monday from the store of Wm. J. Hornblower, No. 75 Wall st.

ARREST FOR BURGLARY.—Wm. Smith, alias Tease, alias Tleton, was arrested on Tuesday, charged with having broken into the dwelling of Mrs. Abby Thompson, No. 229 Madison st., on the 14th June, inst., and stealing therefrom \$100 in bank notes, seven sovereigns and a number of silver spoons.

A BLACK "STAR."—A black fellow called Middleton R. Cuy, was arrested by some policemen of the 5th ward, and brought in the morning before the chief of police—he having in his possession one of the "stars," such as are worn by the members of the police department. There being no colored men admitted into this department at present, consequently the "star" was taken from him and he was then discharged with an admonition from the chief.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—Policemen Walker and Waring, of the 17th District, arrested on Friday evening three men, by the names of John Peter, John Knowlton and George Barnes, on a charge of having attempted to pass a \$10 counterfeit note on Messrs. Swartz and Slaurer. The bill purported to be on the Hudson River Bank, and any person having been imposed upon by the above money, are requested to call at the 17th district station house, or on Justice Taylor, Essex Market police.

DISHONEST COOK.—On Monday morning a young black fellow named Henry Williams, alias Clark, late assistant cook on board the steamer South America, was arrested, charged by Joshua Huston, one of the waiters on board the boat, with having stolen \$7 from his pantaloone pocket while asleep in his berth. The young thief acknowledged the theft on his arrest, but said that he had spent the money. He was taken to the Tombs and locked up.

COMPLAINT OF PERJURY.—On Saturday last, Mr. William Sutherland, lately residing at No. 146 Elizabeth street, appeared at the Hall of Justice and made affidavit against his landlord, Alexander Lockhart, living in the same building, charging him with having sworn falsely to a statement made for the purpose of suing out a writ of ejectment against the complainants wherein it is stated that Mr. Sutherland is in arrest, for two months' rent; the writ was accordingly issued and served, Lockhart being informed at the time that the rent had been paid to Mrs. Lockhart, wife of the landlord, who had been in the habit of receiving money for rent previously. Mr. Sutherland made oath that Mr. Lockhart had been paid his rent, through his wife, who was authorized to receive the same; and a warrant was accordingly issued for his arrest to answer to the charge.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.—A man by the name of James Whitney was arrested on Saturday, on a charge of obtaining a lot of boots and shoes on credit, amounting to \$461 54, of Mr. Charles Henry Carpenter, of this city, by false and fraudulent representations. It appears that Mr. Whitney was keeping a store at Coxsackie, Green Co., N. Y., and applied to Mr. Carpenter on the 20th of October, 1842, for the credit of the above amount of goods, representing at the same time that he was perfectly solvent, and was out of debt, and doing a good business at the above place; consequently he obtained the goods. Shortly after receiving the property he made an assignment of all his property, embracing this lot of boots and shoes. The representations made at the time of purchasing the goods of Mr. C., have also been ascertained to be false. The accused was arrested for these false representations, and committed to the Tombs by Justice Osborn for examination.

TILL THIEVES CAUGHT.—Two boys by the names of Wm. Dunn and John Quinn, were arrested by officers Johnson and Malloy, of the 13th district, for robbing the money drawer of Mr. James Goodwin, baker, of the corner of Willet and Delancy streets.

ARREST FOR RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Officers Garvey and Boland, of the 6th district, arrested on Saturday evening a man named Jos. Corker, charged with receiving stolen property. Taken to the Tombs and committed.

CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY.—A policy wrench was arrested on Sunday, for appropriating sundry articles of clothing, left in her charge as a washer-woman, and which she had pawned for the purpose of procuring means to pursue her nefarious passion for policy gambling. Her name is Mary Bailey, and she was arrested on a charge preferred against her by Alex. McGee, of No. 704 Orange street. Upon her person was found some 130 pawn tickets! doubtless for articles purloined from her various employers to purchase policies. People having missed articles of clothing can learn additional facts by calling at the 6th district station house.

HOUSE BREAKING.—On Sunday afternoon a man named John McLaughlin was arrested for breaking into a house in 17th street near Broadway. He was sent to the Jefferson Market Police.

ANOTHER NICE YOUNG MAN IN TROUBLE.—A spruce looking young fellow, who gave his name as Wm. Monroe, was arrested in the 5th district on Sunday evening, for assaulting a lady in the street. He was taken to the Tombs, fined \$5 which he paid; and immediately went home to tell his anxious mamma.

OUTRAGEOUS TRICK.—A fellow called John Williams alias "Little Johnny," was arrested on a charge of throwing a quantity of oil of vitriol upon a girl called Mary Ann Duffy, in a house of prostitution, No. 52 Anthony street, injuring her on the face and head very severely. The magistrate held him to bail in \$500 to answer, at Court, in default of which he was locked up.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.—A woman named Claiborne, was taken in custody on Monday, charged with stealing \$150 from a man named John Healy, a native of Scotland, who died very suddenly the same morning, at No. 3 Duane street. The accused was a servant in the family, and had taken the amount during the sickness of Mr. Healy. \$106 of the amount was recovered, and the girl locked up for examination.

Where is the remainder of that \$150? Who can tell?

SENTENCED.—Daniel Hurly, alias Samuel Cook, indicted in the United States District Court for an assault with a dangerous weapon, to which he pleaded guilty, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

ROUBLE AMONG THE ISRAELITES.—On the forenoon of Friday week the lower part of Chatham street was in a complete uproar, in consequence of its being discovered that the strong box of Mr. Henry Cadoza had been forced open, and as he stated, some \$2000 in gold and bank bills stolen therefrom. The complainant resides at No. 13 Chatham street, and the box was deposited in a bureau in the room where the family took their meals, and the robbery was perpetrated about breakfast time. Suspicion immediately rested upon a young man by the name of George Simmons, a clerk in the employ of Cadoza, and he was accordingly arrested and held to answer to the charge, being committed by Justice Osborn. The box was found in the coal yard, broken open, and all the money abstracted except some \$60 in silver. The circumstances fixing suspicion upon the accused are stated to be the facts, that he was longer at breakfast than usual, being left alone in the apartment; and one witness, a Mrs. Tallman, testified that Simmons was seen shortly previous to the discovery of the robbery, coming from the coal shed. A large and savage dog was also in the yard, who would have been likely to have given the alarm, had the robber been a stranger. We did not learn that any of the money was found in the possession of the accused.

ARRESTS FOR GRAND LARCENY.—A person named John Stone, was taken in custody on a charge of stealing clothing to the amount of \$70, from a Southern gentleman, by the name of Wm. Hammond, residing at the Franklin House.

ANOTHER.—An apprentice named Frederic Kerner, was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, charged with stealing \$70 worth of boots and shoes, from the store of his employer, Conrad Miller, No. 43 Greenwich st. He was detained for examination.

CAUTION TO POLICE PLAYERS.—All police players are hereby cautioned not to be seen entering any of the numerous exchange offices in Broadway which are known as policy shops, as they will render themselves liable thereby to arrest as witnesses against the owners. They will not find this so pleasant when they learn that it will involve an exposure of their names and habits, and also that it will oblige them to give security for their appearance to testify.

TRIAL FOR ARSON.—At Toronto, last week, Thomas Webb, shoe dealer, was tried for setting fire to his shop and dwelling, with intent to defraud certain New York and Hartford insurance companies in which he was insured to the amount of \$16,000 and upward. The trial occupied two days, though no witness was called for the defense, the Court ordering an acquittal on the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, with the assent of the Crown prosecutor.

ALLEGED MAIL ROBBER ARMSTRONG.—Marshall Waldron, of Buffalo, has rearrested Hugh M. Thompson and James Logan, who had been arrested for robbing the Erie mail on the 15th of April last. Suspicion rested upon Thompson at the time, and he was arrested and an examination had, but the evidence was not strong enough to hold him to trial, and he was discharged. Since that time, however, new testimony has been discovered, which was deemed sufficient to warrant his arrest, with that of James Logan. The prisoners were fully committed for trial, the evidence being of such a conclusive nature as to insure a conviction.

A YOUNG ROGUE.—A boy named Edwin Bray, about 12 years old, is the employ of Dr. Marden, at Skowhegan, Me., has been playing the imposter after a strange fashion. He pretended, under the manipulations of the Doctor, to fall into a mesmeric sleep, in which state he made many wonderful revelations. Among other things he accused an innocent boy of stealing, and arranged his plans with so much skill as apparently to make out a strong case. Subsequent investigation, however, proved that the juvenile clairvoyant was himself the thief, and he has since confessed the crime.

BURGLARS AT LOWELL.—Lowell is overrun by burglars. On Thursday night three stores in that place were broken open. The editor of the Courier was happy to learn that none of the watchmen were in the slightest degree disturbed.

PRISONER ESCAPED.—A prisoner named O'Brien escaped from Connecticut State prison a few days since. He was put out into the yard to work, and took his ball when two or more persons connected with the prison were looking at him. He was under sentence for life; and when taken out was put in charge of a person who was not an officer of the prison.

ROBBER IN ST. LOUIS.—One day last week four dwelling houses in St. Louis were entered and robbed of money and valuables. Diner tables were stripped of silver spoons, &c., trunks rifled, and watches stolen. On the day following, an individual hired a horse at a livery stable, rode him to the court house, a square or two distant, sold him, and, pocketing the proceeds, coolly departed. They certainly have bold villains in the Mound city.

BRIBERY.—Bribery in Santa Fe is reduced to a system. The lowest order of the people can bribe the lowest officer, and the officer can bribe the judge, the judge the governor, the governor the ministers, and they the supreme head. This is the way of the world.

A SAMSON RAWHOLD says: "One poor miserable devil

lives over the next poor miserable devil below him."

THE OTSEGO COUNTY MURDER.—The Otsego Republican in the following letter, furnishes evidence that Mr. Hubbard, whose violent death has been the subject of anxious investigation by the people of Otsego, was the victim of premeditated crime.

BURLINGTON FLATS, June 16, 1846.

Mr. Barber: A letter was received last evening by Mr. Thompson, from Mr. Charles Walker, stating that in a letter received by him from Mr. Hubbard, written and mailed here June 1st, a postscript was added, to wit: *Overheard two persons talking in the dark say that if they could catch me alone, they would have revenge; and I shall be on my guard.*

I read the above myself, and it is as stated in the letter.

Yours, &c.,

Geo. B. LAWRENCE.

* Mr. H.'s body, it will be remembered, was found on the morning of the 2d. Mr. Walker writes from Chicago.

ANOTHER WOLF IN THE FOLD.—There is considerable excitement at Washington, owing to the sudden departure of a certain Minister of the Lutheran Reformed Church, who is charged with having ruined forever a very young girl, the daughter of a member of his church, with whom he boarded. It is said that he has a wife and five children. The circumstances attending the case are of the most revolting character. His name is not given.

AN OLD SAYING LITERALLY FULFILLED.—A man named Austin Clark, in Hartford, has been sentenced to be imprisoned 15 days, and pay a fine of \$7 and costs, for stealing the bits of silver off the eyes of the corpse of the late Dr. Fansher!

CHICKEN THIEVES.—There is a regularly organized band of chicken thieves near Cincinnati, and the products of their depredations have been sold to the city markets.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—A slip from the Ontario Repository states that the court was occupied the whole of Thursday last, in the trial of Mason A. Seeley, charged with stealing the mail from the railroad at Geneva, in August last. The jury retired about 7 o'clock in the evening, and a few minutes brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

Court of General Sessions.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18TH.

Case of the Rev. John Seyes.—In the case of the Rev. John Seyes, indicted for assault on Mrs. Elizabeth Cram, the trial was indefinitely postponed.

Trial for Burglary.—James Peterson, was tried for a burglary in the 1st degree, in having, on the 9th of May last, broken into the premises of Vanbrugh, Livingston & Co., 45 Bleecker street, and stolen therefrom property of the value of \$12. The Jury rendered a verdict of guilty of petit larceny, and he was remanded for sentence.

Trial for Petit Larceny.—John Ferris, alias Fell, a colored man, was next placed at the bar on a charge of stealing about twenty feet of stove pipe, belonging to Mr. Isaac H. Smith, from the premises at the corner of Grand and Crosby streets, on the 5th of June last. The accused was acquitted.

Another Trial for Burglary.—Charles Radcliffe, indicted for burglary in the 3d degree, in having been concerned with a man called Joseph Waldin, in breaking into the store of David Reed, No. 63 Broadway, on the night of the 10th of October last, and stealing therefrom several pieces of silks, ribbons, vestings, &c., said to be worth \$450, was then put on his trial.

Mr. Reed deposed that his store was locked up by himself about half past 8 o'clock on the night of the robbery, and that, on the following morning, the door was found broken open, and about \$400 worth of goods taken from the store. Witness subsequently saw some of the goods at a house occupied by the accused, and

there picked out several pieces of silk, which he felt satisfied were his property.

Wm. Van Valkenburg, clerk in the store of Mr. Reed, deposed that he left the store on the evening of the robbery in company with Mr. Reed, and saw him lock the door; that on going to the store next morning witness found the door partly open, and papers that had been left around silk goods were scattered about the floor; witness then called in a young man named Dunn, to remain in the store while he went for Mr. Reed; witness could not identify any of the goods shown him; thinks he never saw a piece like that identified by Mr. Reed.

Officer Bird deposed that he arrested the accused on the 23d of December last, in the front basement of house No. 503 Fourth street; the back basement rooms were occupied by Joseph Waldin; searched the premises and found some black silk with white selvedge (now shown and marked C) in the front basement; the piece of black silk that has been re-dyed, also a piece of oiled silk, found in the basement occupied by Waldin; never saw Radcliffe and Waldin together; the half of a handkerchief now shown was found in a valise carried by the accused, and the other half of the same handkerchief was found in the possession of Waldin. Officer Bird was then adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19.

Trial of Radcliffe resumed.—Mr. Reed was recalled, who identified a vest pattern shown, as identical with one stolen from witness' store on the 10th of October last.

Officer Fell, of Brooklyn, sworn, testified that he searched the apartments of the prisoner about the middle of October last, on which occasion he saw a female representing herself to be the wife of the prisoner; had also been at the house No. 503 Fourth street, in company with Officer Bird; saw the same female at latter place. The half of a handkerchief, now shown, was found tied round a lot of burglar tools on the premises occupied by the prisoner in Brooklyn; the other half of the handkerchief was subsequently found in Waldin's room in Fourth street, in this city; the bag and burglar's implements, now shown me, were also found in Waldin's apartments in Fourth street.

The defense was then opened, but before going into any testimony the Court adjourned.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

This was, as usual, sentence day, and Richard Nunus, a respectably dressed colored man, was placed at the bar, having been convicted of receiving two watches, knowing them to have been stolen. Nunus stated that he was entirely innocent of any intention to appropriate the property; and frankly acknowledged that he had been previously sentenced to the State prison for 2 years, in consequence of some offence for which he was convicted in 1833. He appeared like an intelligent Negro. The Court gave him 4 years at Sing Sing, this being his second conviction.

John Brown, tried and convicted for petit larceny, was sentenced to the penitentiary for 6 months.

James Patterson, indicted for burglary, but convicted of petit larceny, appeared at the bar, accompanied by his wife, a young woman of rather interesting appearance. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for 2 months, and left the court-room for the cell below with a heartful "thank you" addressed to the Court, on account of the leniency of the sentence. The wife also seemed well pleased with the idea of again rejoining her husband so soon.

The District Attorney, Mr. McKeon, then made application to the Court, that the money found upon the barge robbers, Parkinson, Smith, Cupid, and Davis, be restored to the rightful owners, and it was so ordered. The entire amount recovered is only some \$4000, of \$22,000 stolen. The robbers have probably expended \$2500 or \$3000 as counsel fees, and therefore, consequently, in the neighborhood of \$25,000, the property of the bank, somewhere. It will, no doubt, be kept safe until Cupid comes out, having the shortest term, when he will probably take the privilege of spending his share of it before the very eyes of the sufferers. No man can twice be put in jeopardy for the same offence, and although there is an indictment for pocket picking yet hanging over the latter rascal, yet five years may remove all witnesses from the jurisdiction of a human court.

Lochlin McCormick, was then called up for sentence, and his counsel moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that the forged letters were not inserted in the indictment. The

[OFFICIAL]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

[PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER, BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.]

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE	SEX.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION	REMARKS.
100	Timothy Pote	2d Inf. G	26	blue	sandy	sandy	5' 8	Herkimer, N. Y.	baker	July 5, 1844, Oswego, N. Y.	Apr. 18, 1846, Fort Ontario, N. Y.	
101	Robert Y. Morris	1st Drag. I	21	blue	light	fair	5' 9	Hardeman Co., Tenn.	laborer	Dec. 27, 1844, St. Louis	Apr. 19, " Fort Leavenworth	
102	John T. McDonald	" G	26	black	dark	dark	5' 9	Licking, Ohio	blacksmith	Jan. 3, 1844, Dayton, Ohio	" 18, "	
103	John Howell	" F	26	grey	brown	fair	5' 7	Adams Co., Pa.	soldier	Feb. 6, 1844, Fort Leavenworth	" 20, "	
104	John M. McNamee	" I	21	hazel	dark	dark	5' 9	Germany	laborer	Jan. 21, 1844, St. Louis	May 4, "	
105	David Flinder	" I	26	hazel	brown	fair	5' 6	Germany	bugler	Mar. 17, 1844, "	" 4, "	
106	Charles J. Malmquist	" C	25	blue	dark	fair	5' 6	Stockholm, Sweden	soldier	Sept. 16, 1844, Fort Leavenworth	" 4, "	
107	Orion Murphy	" C	26	grey	light	light	5' 6	Cincinnati, Ohio	trapper	April 26, 1844, "	" 12, "	
108	George Symes	" G	26	grey	grey	fair	5' 6	Clerk Co., Alabama	clerk	Aug. 12, 1844, Jeff. Barracks	" 18, "	
109	Patrick Fidry	" G	26	grey	sandy	fair	5' 6	Ireland	soldier	April 10, 1844, Fort Leavenworth	" 18, "	
110	Levi M. Beckner	" F	26	blue	dark	fair	5' 6	Louisville, Ky.	clerk	Jan. 4, 1844, Louisville, Ky.	" 18, "	
111	Abraham Ayres	2d Inf. A	26	grey	light	reddy	5' 6	Seneca Co., N. Y.	boatman	Dec. 12, 1845, Buffalo, N. Y.	" 20, "	
112	Henry Cousins	2d Inf. I	21	grey	light	reddy	5' 6	Madison Co., N. Y.	farmer	April 29, 1845, "	" 24, "	
113	Almonde Clarke	" I	21	blue	dark	light	5' 7	Four Patrick, Ireland	farmer	Oct. 18, 1844, Madison Bks., N. Y.	" 28, "	
114	John Whalin	Recruit	26	blue	dark	reddy	5' 7	Ireland	laborer	May 26, 1844, Hartford, Conn.	" 24, "	
115	John Darrow	2d Inf. H	21	brown	dark	fair	5' 6	Austria, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 17, 1844, Plattsburgh, N. Y.	" 21, "	
116	Patrick McNamee	Recruit	21	blue	sandy	fair	5' 7	Sligo, Ireland	laborer	June 1, 1844, Boston, Mass.	June 5, 1846, Boston, Mass.	
117	James M. Sherman	1st Drag. B	26	hazel	dark	light	5' 6	Knox Co., Penn.	soldier	" 2, 1844, Ft. Atkinson, I. T.	April 22, 1846, Ft. Atkinson, I. T.	
118	George W. Barrett	" B	26	blue	brown	reddy	5' 10	Philadelphia, Pa.	teamster	" 5, 1844, St. Louis, Mo.	" 22, "	
119	John Smith	Recruit	25	dark	brown	fair	5' 6	Ireland	mechanic	May 14, 1844, New York	May 20, " Fort Columbus	
120	James Gray	" "	24	blue	brown	fair	5' 6	Ireland	baker	" 21, " "	June 2, "	Was enlisted for 2d Dragoons.
121	Charles Knott	" "	24	hazel	brown	reddy	5' 6	Germany	farmer	" 22, " "	June 6, "	Was enlisted for 2d Dragoons.
122	Joseph Anderson	" "	22	grey	brown	fair	5' 7	New Jersey	mechanist	April 21, " "	June 6, "	Was enlisted for 2d Dragoons.
123	Justus Gage	Rec't 2d Inf.	21	grey	light	light	5' 6	Sparta, Liv' Co., N. Y.	farmer	May 28, 1844, Buffalo, N. Y.	May 28, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	
124	Jeremiah Harrigan	" "	21	grey	brown	light	5' 6	Tyrone Co., Ireland	boatman	" 19, " "	May 28, 1846, "	
125	Harvey Marvel	Recruit	19	hazel	brown	fair	5' 6	Herkimer Co., N. Y.	farmer	June 3, " Utica, N. Y.	June 6, " Utica, N. Y.	
126	William Honey	" "	21	hazel	brown	dark	5' 7	Cincinnati, Ohio	laborer	May 16, 1844, Newport, Ky.	June 8, " Newport, Ky.	
127	Horatio J. Dickey, Jr.	" "	23	grey	sandy	fair	5' 6	Plymouth, N. H.	farmer	April 22, 1844, Boston, Mass.	June 9, " Fort Columbus	
128	Horatio A. Snow	" "	26	blue	brown	fair	5' 6	Tolland, Ct.	shoemaker	May 8, 1844, New York	June 9, " "	
129	Wm. J. Cady	" "	21	chestnut	brown	dark	5' 6	St. Albans, Vt.	laborer	May 11, 1844, Syracuse, N. Y.	June 11, " "	Enlisted for general service
130	Charles Frederick	" "	21	black	light	fair	5' 6	St. Lawrence, N. Y.	laborer	May 7, 1844, "	June 11, " "	do do
131	George Lamphus	" "	19	blue	brown	light	5' 6	Athens, N. Y.	laborer	May 7, 1844, "	June 11, " "	do do
132	John N. Monroe	" "	26	blue	brown	fair	5' 6	Germany	laborer	May 26, 1844, New York	June 12, " "	do do
133	James M'Ville	" "	27	grey	black	dark	5' 6	Ireland	laborer	June 2, 1844, Fort Adams	June 14, " Fort Adams	Enlisted for 2d Dragoons
134	William Saunders	2d Art. E	26	grey	dark	fair	5' 6	Morrisville, Pa.	blacksmith	June 12, 1844, Philadelphia, Pa.	June 19, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia rendezvous
135	Frederick McNally	Recruit	22	hazel	dark	fair	5' 6	Philadelphia, Pa.	weaver	June 1, 1844, "	do, do	
136	William Frank	1st Drag. B	26	hazel	black	reddy	5' 7	Saxony, Mining, Germany	butcher	Jan. 14, 1844, Fort Atkinson	May 17, 1846, Fort Atkinson	
137	John Jurgens	" "	26	grey	brown	reddy	5' 7	Hanover, Virginia	farmer	" 24, " "	" 17, "	
138	John Walker	" "	26	grey	brown	fresh	5' 7	Perry Co., Ohio	laborer	" 8, " "	" 17, "	
139	Patrick John Marks	2d Inf. F	24	hazel	brown	fair	5' 6	Monaghan, Ireland	shoemaker	May 22, 1844, Detroit, Mich.	June 8, " Detroit, Mi.	
140	Thomas Burns'	Recruit	26	blue	auburn	fair	5' 7	Stamford, England	sailor	June 11, 1844, Albany, N. Y.	June 12, " Albany, N. Y.	
141	David Johnston	2d Inf. B	24	grey	light	light	5' 7	Leicester, Eng.	laborer	June 8, 1844, Sackett's Harbor	" 5, " Sackett's Harbor	
142	James Brooklyn	" B	24	blue	brown	light	5' 7	New York city	laborer	April 29, 1844, "	" 5, " "	
143	Charles J. Brown	1st Drag. G	26	blue	auburn	fair	5' 6	Germany	farmer	Dec. 18, 1844, Louisville, Ky.	May 21, 1846, Louisville, Ky.	
144	Peter McNamee	" G	26	hazel	brown	dark	5' 6	Wane Co., New York	laborer	March 2, 1844, St. Louis	May 21, 1846, St. Louis	
145	Charles Leary	" G	27	hazel	dark	fair	5' 6	England	farmer	" 16, " "	" 26, " "	
146	Thomas Yeadon	" G	21	grey	light	light	5' 6	Cumberland, Pa.	carpenter	Aug. 24, 1844, Carlisle	Aug. 24, 1846, Carlisle Barracks	
147	Robert Cockey	4th Art. B	21	hazel	sandy	fair	5' 6	Perry, Penn.	tailor	May 24, 1844, Carlisle Barracks	June 1, 1846, Carlisle Barracks	
148	J. C. Morton	" B	26	grey	black	reddy	5' 6	Ireland	laborer	Aug. 27, 1844, "	do, " "	
149	Thomas Welch	" H	26	blue	black	dark	5' 6	New York city	soldier	June 13, 1844, New York	do, " "	
150	John Fane	" H	26	hazel	brown	reddy	5' 6	Ireland	drummer	Jan. 19, 1844, Fort Monroe	do, " "	
151	Hugh Kearney	Recruit	26	grey	brown	fair	5' 6	Galway, Ireland	weaver	May 29, 1844, Hudson, N. Y.	do, " "	
152	Hugh Gealey	2d Inf. H	26	grey	brown	fair	5' 6	Jackson Co., N. Y.	laborer	Sept. 24, 1844, Pittsburgh, N. Y.	do, " "	
153	Elizah A. Simmonds	" G	21	black	black	dark	5' 7	Clark Co., Ohio	carpenter	Oct. 28, 1844, Oswego, N. Y.	do, " "	
154	George B. Hicks	Recruit	25	hazel	brown	dark	5' 11	Castleton, Ireland	printer	May 8, 1844, Newport, Ky.	do, " "	
155	Lawrence Galvin	" "	25	blue	black	fair	5' 6	Roerstock, Germany	butcher	May 20, 1844, Rochester, N. Y.	do, " "	
156	Charles Lange	" "	24	blue	black	light	5' 6	Poland	shoemaker	June 9, 1844, New York city	do, " "	
157	James Berch	Rec't 2d Drag. G	21	blue	light	fair	5' 6	Poland	do	do, " "		

\$30 REWARD.

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ARE THESE THINGS SO?

IF THE BODY DAILY RECEIVES A PROPER AMOUNT OF NUTRITION, AND DAILY EXPELS THE WORN OUT PARTS BY THE SENSIBLE AND THE INSENSIBLE EVACUANTS,

HEALTH

IS THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

All medicine can do is to secure these results.

Therefore, that medicine which does secure them is universal in its power for good to the human body.

Let us see. The blood becomes loaded with impurities, when from any cause the pores of the skin do not perform their functions properly. A sudden change of weather may occasion this when the humors are too redundant; want of proper cleanliness, by permitting perspired particles to remain upon the skin, has the effect in some instances to retard insensible perspiration; the same effect follows the use of greasy matter to the skin, as ointments and the like. All causes which impede insensible perspiration are sure to occasion great disorder in the body. Costiveness occasions the greatest impediment to insensible perspiration of all other causes combined. Because, the matters which have once been thrown into the bowels, are only those, which nature could not make sufficiently fine to go off any other way save by the bowels. Well. These very matters instead of being daily evacuated, are retained in the system, and re-absorbed again into the circulation! But they cannot perspire; they only load the blood with impurities; only gum up the pores; they can never get out save by the bowels, or by tumors, boils or some eruptions of the skin; good physicians know this universally as well as Doctor Brandreth. But the great difficulty in all these cases of costiveness, in all those cases of re-absorption, is that the blood not only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin becomes so clogged with gummy matters that great danger to the body occurs. For it is known to all men, actual experiment has demonstrated that in twenty-one hours, in a healthy condition of the skin, we part by insensible perspiration with four times as much impurities from the body, as we do by all the sensible evacuations together in the same time. We cannot then fail to see the terrible consequences which must soon result to the body, when the pores are from any cause retarded in the full exercise of their powers. The first thing which follows a state of costiveness is, a cold, shivering, perhaps headache; on the lungs there may be oppression, and very soon fever will follow, if it do not accompany the preceding symptoms. In health, we

PERSPIRE ABOUT TWO GUNSES PER HOUR.

In sickness arising from the above causes, we scarce-

PERSPIRE AT ALL. CONSIDER, THEN, THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT of matters which must be thrown into the Blood! Of course we may expect severe pains—sometimes death will take place before we can obtain an operation from the bowels. But, my friends, instead of using Brandreth's Pills, shall we use those remedies which carry death and destruction in their train? Shall we use Balsams, Lozenges or Ointments?—These means may prove palliative, may reduce the amount of suffering, may throw these matters from the point where the pain is; may, in fact, cause the humors which produce the pain to be thrown again into the circulation. But, my friends, it is not out of the Body. It may settle upon a vital part, and death be the consequence at once. No remedies are safe unless they take out disease in a palpable form.—When we have pain in any part of the body, that pain is caused by the retention of those matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must come by that channel before health can be established. Be sensible then—use those remedies only which bodily take out from the bowels and circulation all those matters which have been retained beyond the time Nature designed or health permitted. And for this purpose Brandreth's Pills are all-sufficient. Let it be understood, that in all cases, if possible, they should be used on an empty stomach. The Pills will always have a better effect. Not but they are perfectly safe at any time; they are so. The object is to insure the greatest amount of good, and this is accomplished by taking them on an empty stomach. Because the object is not to accelerate digestion, but to remove the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always passing into the blood, do so more easily and with greater comfort to the body, when the stomach has nothing to oppose to them in their passage through it to the first intestines, and so into the circulation. For when the Pills are swallowed, they first pass into the stomach, and having been dissolved there, next pass into the small intestines, whence the lacteals suck them up and pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the veins first, and afterwards into the arteries. I suppose they, the Pills, impart an extra power to arterial blood to deterge morbid matters wherever it may find them; and also passing such morbid matters from the arteries to the veins, which bring them to the liver, pancreas and kidneys; in consequence of which, these organs become more vigorous in their secretions, and expel not only the crudities which have been thrown into them from all parts of the body, but also those which they themselves contained previous to this collection of crudities or impure matters, by the Pills. These crudities, or impure humors or matters, are discharged in the bowels, and is being accomplished when you feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they are about being moved. This feeling takes place in health, only to a less extent; for it is the same principle that moves the bowels to discharge their contents; and these acrid or acid humors are provided by Nature for this very purpose—that of producing the saline evacuation—and it is only when they are in too great a quantity that disease is produced. The Brandreth Pills bring these humors from all parts of the body to the bowels, which viscera is excited by their presence, and so occasions their expulsion from the body. Thus it is seen that the Pills lose their individuality after being dissolved in the stomach, and the purgation is solely from the effect produced by the cleansing of the blood receives of its impurities.

The Brandreth Pills simply assist Nature to do her own work in her own way and in her own time. Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured enough by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with Brandreth's Pills; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took these every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills—And why? Because he found his bowels became stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce an evaporation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Stors, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSRHYTHMIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THEIR CURE altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no imposter. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's, he gave me a prescription, I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills, they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty five years ago, I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this country. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORS

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1848.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York and 8 North street, Philadelphia, 19 Hanover st., Boston, and corner of Laight and Mercer st., Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

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Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

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PREFACE.

In presenting *THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR* to the public, which is intended to make up a National record of the great criminal offenders of the country, the publishers feel the diffidence which is natural to all who essay the public mind with any new undertaking.

The publishers do not mean to say that comprehensive volumes of criminal biographies have not already been compiled in this country, but they respectfully suggest, that the majority, if not all these works, have been unscientifically prepared, so skilfully arranged, are so voluminous in matter, and, in many instances so inaccurate in data, that they have not only failed in pronouncing the great and substantial objects for which such admonitions are intended, but have resulted in a species of dissatisfaction which disarms their moral, and diffuses the force of their rebuke.

It has been truly said that the experience of ages has proved that nothing leaves so deep an impression upon the mind as a recital of the crimes for which so many wretched beings have forfeited their liberties and lives; and it has also been well said, that so general is the feeling, that it appears to have been implanted in the mind of man to induce it, of itself, to seek those lessons which teach the utility of warning. Dangers when exposed may be avoided. Crime will be deterred by an exhibition of its consequences. The ship which丧身于风浪中, swallowed by a whirlpool, flies from the fatal eddies which whirl round the wreck; or turns from the hidden rocks which only tell their danger by the terrible destruction that splits the mangled or broken vessel.

The contents of the "AMERICAN CRIMINAL CALENDAR," will be compiled in part from the remarkable "LIVES OF THE FELONS," which appeared originally in THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE, of New-York—a paper already celebrated throughout the Union for the marked ability with which it is conducted; for the astonishing particularity of its criminal details, and for the services, as well, which it has rendered to the criminal tribunals of the country.

Previous to their republication in this volume however, all the biographies have not only been revised, corrected and enlarged by their authors, but re-written from first to last, and every pains taken and expense outlaid, to make them worthy of ranking as standard histories. Their present perfection has been accomplished by examination of the records of almost every State in the Union; the private memoranda of the most experienced officers have yielded their stores of facts to the design, and the confessions, and even, at times, the prison conversation of felons (as overheard by keepers and others) have contributed to perfect these narratives. Through these various sources, and through the information which officers frequently gain from secret emissaries of police among the criminals themselves, the authors have obtained in many cases even the dialogues which took place among certain rogues, while in meditation of perpetration of particular crimes. These they have occasionally given to the reader to relieve the monotony of the details, as well as to show the peculiar bent of the character under development. Though, to some, these conversations may not appear to be consistent with the gravity of the general design, the majority of the intelligent will doubtless gain from them a more profound knowledge of human nature, and more pungent lessons of philosophy, than are to be found in the less characteristic portions of the mere narrative.

It is proper while on this branch of the subject, that acknowledgments should be made to those magistrates, officers, commissioners of prisons and members of the bar, who contributed their personal information or their memoranda to this compilation; and it may here be necessary also to remark that the occasional developments of departmental and professional mysteries to be found in the work, are instigated by no motives of ill will, but are given, for the purpose of making the public familiar with the *modus operandi*, the aims and tendencies of a disputed system, that they may be enabled, at need, to make a practical application of the knowledge, to the present and future agitations of police reform.

This work is, therefore, offered to the public, not only as an object of curiosity and entertainment, but as a publication of real and substantial use, to guard the inexperienced from the allurements of vice, and to protect the weak from the flattering temptations that eventuate only in destruction.

Confident that nothing has been neglected within the reach of their abilities or efforts, the publishers offer the within work to the public as the most complete and comprehensive of the kind, ever issued in this or any other country; and they feel assured that the intelligent and discerning will not only give it a preference over all other works on the same subject, "but," to use the language of the authors of the celebrated Newgate Calendar—of which this volume is the transatlantic counterpart—that parents and guardians will select it as one of the most wholesome cautions that can be placed in the hands of the young, to restrain their minds from being led astray from the paths of honesty and virtue."

THE PUBLISHERS.

1

ARREST OF PAT. MCQUADE.—This old and infamous receiver of stolen goods, who has so often been arrested for previous offences and who has so often escaped, even after conviction, by the stool-pigeon system of compromising, is again caught, with the evidence of his crimes in his possession. We hope that this time our present District Attorney will see that the old rogue does not again squirm himself through the fingers of justice.

THE WESTFIELD MAIL ROBBERS.—The three Westfield mail robbers, Averell, Logan and Thompson, have been sentenced to the Auburn State Prison; the two first for four, and the last for six years.

2

A STARTLING PROOF.—Sixty-five of the smaller class of pilferers, both male and female, who have been arrested for theft during the past week, ascribe their offences to the corrupting temptations of policy gambling.

3

A POLICE ITEM.—It is said that Billy Fish the pick-pocket, is going into the policy business for the purpose of securing himself from the annoyance to which he is now subjected by the surveillance of the police. This is a shrewd idea, and it will doubtless effectively protect him from further annoyance. There are not a few old rogues who have proved the advantages of the policy business in this way.

4

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF WYATT, THE MURDERER.—The trial of Wyatt, in Auburn, was concluded at half past four on Tuesday afternoon, when the jury after a retirement of an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of GUILTY. He was sentenced on the following (Wednesday) morning to be executed on the 20th of August next.

5

CAUTION TO DESERTERS.—Two deserters were caught and delivered up last week through the information of our desertion list.

6

PHILANTHROPIST.—A detected bird thief is a philanthropist, because, in order to liberate the feathered biped he must himself be caged.

7

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—The site for the House of Refuge for Western New York, will comprise 42 acres on State street, Rochester. The price for the land is \$300 per acre. The Common Council of Rochester have voted \$1250 towards the expenses.

8

INVESTIGATION OF THE WONDERFUL CHARGE OF INCEST.

9

A SECOND EDITION OF

THIS truly extraordinary case, in which Daniel Burt, a wealthy butcher of this city, was charged with the horrible crime of incest, by his children, was issued this week at "The National Police Gazette Office," 27 Centre street, in a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, containing all the important testimony taken before the magistrate, with his opinion and decision.

Price 12½ cents—or \$7 per hundred. For sale by all the news agents of the country.

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